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President.

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THE POLL-TAX SITUATION.

So much has been said recently concerning delinquent poll-tax payers in Alexandria that it would seem certain facts ought to be made known to the public.

It is stated upon good authority that probably only one-third of the eligible men in this city have the right to vote. Why? Because they have not paid the poll tax which the law requires them to pay in order to be qualified to vote.

Another important fact is that only about three weeks remain in which they may pay the tax if they are to participate in the next election. While these facts may create only mild interest on the part of those men who have gotten out of the habit of doing a citizen's duty, there is another side to the case which should be of more than passing interest.

It is this: Under the appointment of the judge of the Corporation court, authorized by the Virginia legislature, there will be inaugurated at once, in Alexandria, a strenuous campaign for the collection of poll taxes. No delinquent will escape. It may be that the collector may not be able to locate all the delinquents before the sixth of December, and in that case it will be too late for such to vote at the next election. But the collector's work will be proceeded with just as persistently after December sixth, and many will be compelled to pay the poll tax just the same, but without becoming eligible to vote.

The moral of it all is—pay your poll tax and let your citizenship really count.

OBJECTIONABLE VISITORS.

An item elsewhere in the Gazette tells of a brutal assault made yesterday afternoon by a negro soldier upon a trolleyman of the electric railway after the train upon which they were passengers reached Washington from Alexandria. The assault was one of five negro soldiers who visited this city yesterday, and the assault was no doubt caused by the trolleyman requesting them to take the seats set apart for colored people.

In this connection it may be stated that negro soldiers are generally "persona non grata" in Alexandria, as they are in most Southern cities, as they are likely to meet white soldiers or civilians who may take exception to some of their remarks or conduct, in which event trouble follows.

Last summer several negro soldiers, each with pistols in holsters were seen swaggering through our principal streets. No friction between them and whites resulted, but most people breathed easier when they were seen to board an electric train and leave the city.

They may not have been looking for trouble and as far as could be seen, carried no chips upon their shoulders, but each carried a gun.

The negro visitors referred to above belonged to a command located in or near Washington, and their officers should know how they acted while on short furloughs. The authorities of this city should ascertain the regiment to which they belong, and request their officers to keep them away from Alexandria in future.

We must not be understood in this arrangement to place all negro soldiers in the brute class. It is the fierce and rowdy element at which we aim. These officers can size this genus up better than any one else, and they should be careful to see how and where they spend their leaves-of-absence.

RECKLESS AUTOISTS.

An Alexandrian was made to pay ten dollars in the police court this morning for exceeding the speed limit on King Street early last night. While the accused admitted he was running his machine at fourteen miles an hour, the officer who made the citation for his appearance insisted

that he was running between thirty and thirty-five miles an hour.

The violator of the law who was made to pay the penalty is only one of many who disregard the statute both night and day. In the case of strangers the police cannot always "catch up" with them, and these defiers of law make their escape by putting on speed and leaving the city and giving the officers the laugh. It is noticeable that often automobiles are deliberately operated in front of the station house at unlawful and dangerous speed.

Many taxpayers believe that if the city had a policeman with an automobile at his command he could overhaul such law-breakers, and in a little while the machine's cost would be paid in fines, and subsequently be a source of revenue to the city.

Sounding alarms when about to turn corners is seldom heard. In many cases Alexandrians are loth to observe the speed law, and the case this morning should prove a reminder that the police are endeavoring to hold violators of the statute responsible when they can be identified.

The most effective procedure upon the part of the authorities is to impose the penalty upon all who persist in indulging in pastimes dangerous to themselves or others, a law adopted by the grandfathers of the present generation of Alexandrians, who did not have joy riding in carriage without horses in their minds, but other diversions regarded as dangerous in their day.

The automobile has come to stay, but its use within cities must be regulated on lines of common sense and safety, and it is hoped that all interested will take notice and act accordingly.

GERMAN BRUTALITIES.

"The devil in hell would blush for some of the things Germany has done in this war!" was the vehement declaration of Rev. James L. Gordon, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Washington, in his sermon Sunday night after reciting many of the counts in his indictment of Kaiserism.

"How Germany Lost Her Soul," was the subject of his discourse, taking for his text Prov. vi:32, "He that sinneth destroyeth his own soul."

We have before us a book as large as an ordinary magazine, profusely illustrated, entitled "The Crimes of Germany." It is a "synopsis of the violations of international law and of humanity by the armed forces of the German Empire, based on the official inquiries of Great Britain, France, Russia and Belgium. Part of the contents is composed of diaries found on German prisoners which tell of incendiarism, footing and wholesale murder. The book is published in London and sells at one shilling (twenty-four cents) a copy.

We wish it were possible for every family in the United States to procure a copy of this publication. It exceeds in cruelty anything we ever read. Even Teutonic soldiers, ordered to carry out the bloody behests of their officers turned their heads aside when innocent children were dismembered or bayoneted. One scene represents a mother and her children thrown into a cesspool and the opening covered by heavy timber and stones.

The woman was later rescued by soldiers of the allies, but her little ones had been asphyxiated. Casting young and old Belgians into burning houses was a common practice, as was also mailing them to Germany and doors.

This book, compiled from accounts secured by former Ambassador Bryce, is more horrible than "Fox's Book of Martyrs" or the different accounts of the "Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day," which volumes will go on the top shelves after "The Crimes of Germany" shall have been circulated in the civilized world.

"Bleeding Belgium" is now the subject of many addresses and the title of numerous publications, but in the words of a hymn, "The Half Has Never Been Told."

Since the above was written we read that three strange men appeared yesterday in Pensacola, N. J., and distributed poisoned candy to many school children. The unsuspecting little ones soon became ill, and when physicians were called it was seen that thirty-five had been poisoned by the candy. By the aid of stomach pumps death was arrested, but the condition of some of the victims is said to be precarious. The police, so far, have been unable to identify the fiends who attempted the wholesale murder of innocent children.

We are loth to lay this crime at the doors of German agents without that fact shall have been established beyond all doubt, but when we read of the brutalities perpetrated in Belgium, and northern France in the name of Germany, we are convinced that some who have gone wild over the Fatherland will blush at nothing.

Men who wear medals bearing the words, "The Good German God-smite him dead." The day of judgment does not ask you for your reasons—men who poison wells, cut the hands and feet from innocent children, denude and crucify women, burn houses with their inmates, in some cases paralyzed people, unable to make their exits—would not hesitate to treat the little ones of the United States as they have the Belgians and French, and wear medals of honor for their crimes.

THE WAR OUTLOOK.

We are not at all impressed with stories about the fitness of Germany to go on with the war indefinitely, says a contemporary, nor are we. To say that Germany is better off than ever before is to talk nonsense. Germany is still able to fight for some time, but in men and guns it has been inferior to the allies on the western front for a year and a half. It has not had good crops in a single year since the war began, and civilians and soldiers are suffering from the quality and the lack of food.

The victory in Italy may be admitted to be the most important military success of the war. But Germany cannot help Austria without depleting its insufficient western forces, even if most of the troops sent to aid Austria come from the eastern line. Germany has got to keep a large army in the east for a good while. If the Italian collapse was procured by German money and German agents, it is not very likely to be repeated. At any rate, Italy has a large army in probably good condition, and has received French and British reinforcements.

The allies, even without the United States, have the larger population to draw on for soldiers if they are better provided with supplies than the Germans. It is because the Germans are running out of supplies, and the difference against them will grow from month to month. The German people support this war, but they are gradually finding out that they are not likely to win, and the sharp political controversies in Germany grow out of the fact that a large part of the population are willing to give up their hopes of conquest to secure peace, that proves a considerable degree of discouragement, and that discouragement will become greater. The resources of the allies are sufficient to break the German power by the process of attrition, if no other, and the allies of the British and French justify the expectation of decided, and even decisive military advantages on the part of the allies.

The United States has a tremendous factor, which has barely begun to be felt yet. There is no doubt about the result, and it will take several years to achieve it.

MUSKRAT'S RISE TO FAME.

For More Than Ever Prized and Meat Appears as "Marsh Rabbit"

Bayside, N. J., Nov. 13.—With the rage for furs to bedeck milady from the tops of her boots to the tip of her latest military helmet-hat containing unabated, trappers' have quite promising prospects for the muskrat season, which opens on November 15 and lasts until April.

In addition to better prices for the pelts, the trappers are also figuring on a bigger demand than ever for muskrat meat to provide a cheap substitute for other meats. Many thousands of the carcasses of muskrats have been thrown into the marshes in past years because the hides alone were considered valuable. Now muskrat meat, under the guise of "marsh rabbit" and other aliases, is not only a popular winter dish among the natives, but is also served at a fancy price at some of the city restaurants.

The muskrat is one of the cleanest of animals and its meat is palatable. Large quantities of the skinned muskrats were sold in towns near the trapping grounds last winter for five cents apiece, but there is a probability of a jump in the price this season in view of the expected greater demand.

The enforcement of a closed season on muskrats during their breeding season in recent years has had the effect of keeping up the supply, and some of the marshes along the lower Delaware River shore are swarming with them.

The Rockefeller Foundation has promised to give \$1,000,000 outright toward the \$25,000,000 fund being raised by the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. this week. It will also contribute one-tenth of the entire sum subscribed to the fund, not to exceed \$2,500,000 in all as its contribution. A contribution of \$500,000 from J. P. Morgan and Company, and one of \$500,000 from the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, were also announced.

PACIFISTS UNDER NEW NAME.

American Union for Democratic Peace Now Title.

New York, Nov. 13.—The American Union Against Militarism announced tonight that it had changed its name to "The American Union for a Democratic Peace." Its aims were declared to be "free people, free markets, free seas and world union for disarmament."

"We are utterly opposed to the extension of militarism in this country, and especially to all legislation tending to fasten upon the United States a permanent system of compulsory military training and service," said a statement issued by the union.

KISSED FLAG HE REVILED.

American of German Descent Haled Into Police Court.

Havre de Grace, Md., Nov. 13.—As the result of a tirade he delivered against his Government, in which he cast reflections on the flag and otherwise abused his native land, John Werner, of German descent, was forced to salute and kiss the star-spangled banner in the Court room of Police Magistrate Martin P.

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MULES FOR SALE—Always from 100 to 300 head of horses and mules of all description for sale at my stables in York, Pa. JOE KINDING.

Thos. L. Carter, Auctioneer.

By virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date on the 22nd day of August, 1904, and duly of record in the Land Records of the city of Alexandria, Virginia, in Deed Book No. 52, Page 177, and at the request of the party, thereby secured, default having been made in the payment of the note secured by the said Deed of Trust, the undersigned Trustee, will offer for sale at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of NOVEMBER, 1917, at 12 o'clock, in, in front of the Royal street entrance to the Market Building, in the said city, all that lot of ground, with the improvements thereon, in the City of Alexandria, Va., known as 718 Wolfe street, and bounded as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the intersection of the south side of Wolfe street, with the east side of Columbus street, and running thence east on Wolfe street, 24 feet; thence south, parallel to Columbus street, 116 feet, more or less; thence west 24 feet, to Columbus street, and thence north on Columbus street more or less to the beginning, with all appurtenances.

Terms of sale—CASH. Cost of conveying at the cost of the purchaser.

HARRY R. BURKE, Trustee, 263-td.



Foley here Sunday. Werner was fined \$10 and costs on a charge of disturbing the peace and was severely reprimanded. He declared that he did not remember what he had done for he had been drinking.

In his speech to the trees and the one or two citizens who were within earshot, Werner denounced the United States for going into the war. This morning he was arraigned before Justice Foley and in the presence of a large number of persons was ordered to kiss and salute the flag.

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AUCTION SALE.

Of Desirable Resident Property in Braddock, Alexandria, Va.

By virtue of a deed of trust bearing date on the 26th day of September, 1913, and recorded among the land records of Alexandria County, Va., in Deed Book 110, page 27, executed by Robert Elliott and wife to George E. Warfield and Harry B. Caton, to secure the payment of certain notes in the said deed of trust fully described, and set forth, default having been made in the payment of principal note, and at the request and by the direction of the holder of said note, the undersigned Trustees will offer for sale at public auction at the Royal Street entrance to the Market Building in the city of Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday, November 24th, 1917, at 12:00 o'clock M., all that tract or parcel of land together with the improvements thereon, formerly situated in Jefferson Magisterial District, Alexandria County, Virginia, but by the extension of the boundaries of the City of Alexandria now situated in said city of Alexandria, Virginia, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a locust stake which is north 1 degree 47' 30" east 38 feet and north 88 degrees 12' 30" west 21 feet from the stake at the southeast corner of the property, which by deed dated December 4th, 1911, and recorded in Deed Book 121, page 459 of the land records of Alexandria, Virginia, was conveyed by Robert Elliott to Mary R. Lukens; thence parallel with said Lukens' west line south 1 degree 47' 30" west 72.11 feet to a locust stake; thence north 88 degrees 12' 30" west 110 feet to a locust stake; thence north 1 degree 47' 30" east 72.11 feet to a locust stake; thence south 88 degrees 12' 30" east 110 feet to the beginning, containing 7,967 square feet, agreeably to a survey thereof, made October 1, 1913, by George E. Garrett, surveyor, and being part of Villa Site No. 16 on the plat of the Northwest Alexandria Improvement Company, of record in the land records of Alexandria County in Deed Book U, No. 4, page 49, and which was conveyed to the said Robert Elliott, by the Northwest Alexandria Improvement Company, by deed dated April 11th, 1905, recorded in Deed Book 101, page 153 of the land records of said county.

Terms of sale—One third cash, balance in equal installments payable six and twelve months after date, with interest at six per cent, secured by deed of trust. Purchaser will be privileged to anticipate the payment of the deferred installments of the purchase price. All conveyancing at the cost of the purchaser, who will be required to make a deposit of \$5000 when property is struck off.

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313-315 north St. Asaph street, 2 eight room frame dwellings. Rent for \$25 per month. Good location and a fine investment at \$1,600 for both houses.

213-215-217 Peyton street, 4 room frames. Rents for \$5.00 each per month. Price \$500 each.

532 north Columbus street, 6 room frame, sewer tapped. Rents for \$12.00 per month. Price \$1,250.

724-726 north Columbus street, 6 room frames. Price \$1,500.

Store and dwelling 531 north Alfred street, corner Pendleton. Dwelling 8 rooms and bath. Rents for \$10 per month. Price \$1,600.

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